

## ISLLAC : Journal of Intensive Studies on Language, Literature, Art, and Culture

Volume 3 Nomor 1, 2019

Journal homepage : <http://journal2.um.ac.id/index.php/jisllac>



### UTILIZATION OF CONVERSION TECHNIQUE IN WRITING OF WORKS

Yulina Mingvianita\*

Postgraduate of State University of Malang

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### *Article history:*

Received: 18 Mar 2019

Accepted: 30 Apr 2019

Published: 31 May 2019

##### *Keyword:*

conversion technique,  
literature, literary writing

#### ABSTRACT

Literature as a work of art that has meant a sign or symbol that is defined by language. The language used strawn as the author or authors of literary works become baselines conceptual gave understanding to the reader. Language as the basis of communication between writers and readers of literary works. language in literature is poured through the text to give meaning to literary readers in producing words, phrases, sentences, and symbols in literary works. the meaning of the language in the text of literary writing using communicative language, lively, flexible, loose, and original in its utilization. This can be done with conversion techniques to change the elements of a modified sentence without altering the meaning of the previous form.

### INTRODUCTION

Literary works one of the works of art that has meaning and sign used through the language. Language as a symbol or a sign arbitrary agreed by all language users. Literature as a language user in literary works is subject to the language convention system used. Teeuw (1984: 96) argues that language is a sign system that provides conceptual equipment as a basis for real-world understanding as well as the basis of community communication. Therefore, the reader as a literary connoisseur who understands the meaning also follows the language system used. Readers as a literary critic can produce word meaning of words, phrases, and sentences in a literary work must pay attention to the language system used to obtain the precision of meaning in literary texts.

Writers or writers who produce literary works usually use a language that is different from the language in general. The language used by authors or authors of literary works is still within the scope of the language convention. Language in literary works should be communicative since literary works are works produced for readers or listeners whose language conventions are meaning but do not deviate from the language convention system. This is in line with Teeuw's

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: [yulinamingvianita@yahoo.com](mailto:yulinamingvianita@yahoo.com) (Yulina Mingvianita)

opinion, (1984: 97) which suggests the meaning of language in the literary works should be agile, flexible, and loose, so could utilize by writers.

Literary learning, especially on creative writing in the context of language skills listening, speaking, reading, and writing is a literary and written literary form. Literary learning can be done with the context of the text that produces literary works. A literary appreciation is insufficient only in the context of language skills, but can also produce works of literature by creating new literary works. Literary learning does not only rely on literary theoretical knowledge or about the science of language and literature but is able to appreciate the literary creed.

The purpose of literature is to enrich the experience of recognizing human and social values. Through literary works can be found the teachings that can change the shape of both individual and in group character. This is in line with opinion Widarmanto (2013: 142) that one component of education related to character building is literary teaching aimed at enriching the students' experience to be more responsive to the sense of humanity and respect for the values in society. Learning literature in the realm of productive and appreciative as a work of art through the language corresponding with the curriculum 2013, one of which related to the text conversion contained in the basic competence to convert the text in accordance with the structure and rules of language both orally and in writing. core competency 4 which comprises cultivating, reasoning, serving, and creating in the realm of concrete and abstract realms related to the development that is learned in school effectively and creatively by utilizing techniques and methods of conversion to the rules of science.

Literary works as the development of appreciative activities that shape the imaginative through the activities of creating new ideas, new artistic arrangements, new products, and reflect the appreciation activities through the new literary works by utilizing the conversion techniques of literary creation that can be read and enjoyed by the audience literature. Learning literature one process that produces creative products in the form of works that enjoyed by all lovers of literature, but in fact encountered from the product results are now easy to plagiarize or plagiarize, while creative products produced must be pure self-created. Based on the literature produced can be selected in the form of product literary works in the form of writing such as poetry, story short, playwright, and etc, the extent to which power appreciative and earning a literary work can be created by utilizing the purity of a work in the form of or another form into a new product.

## **LESSON TEACHING**

The literature of a work that can develop a personality that broadens the horizons of life with language skills. The works of literary that in the form of oral and written have meaning and beauty in the language text. Literary works produce the value of human truth explored from customs, religions, cultures, and presents stories containing mora's values in its nature. This is in line with Disaster's opinion (2004: 63) that creating and appreciating literary works is an experience that involves high intellectual and emotional intelligence in order to humanize human beings. Thus, literary teaching is considered important in relation to literary works that can foster the reader's feelings more sharply, and educate by showing what is valuable and worthless.

At basically literature is the result of local products m gave me a form of a picture of life and social realities of the author or authors living with order values of life. Literary teaching plays a role in improving students' understanding of interpreting problems that occur in real life. Teaching is an interaction that is done when the learning process is organized and planned in a procedure. According to Ampera, (2010: 6) teaching is a pattern in which there is a composition of planned procedures, associated with the literature that is valuable to benefit the listener and reader of literary works. Literary teaching has a significant relationship to the problems of the world. Therefore, literary teaching contributes to solving the problems of life in society, it affects listeners and literary readers to form the mind and sensitivity of the literature connoisseur.

Literature is the result of one's thinking as a creator of literary works built with related creative ideas about the life of the author. Literary works have interpretations based on important places and roles, through the teaching of literature can help improve the ability to compose pen fierce mastering the language skills both orally and in writing, such as writing poetry or prose fiction writing through writing skills and role play drama through speaking and reading skills. Literary teaching can be used to develop literary works as a form of literary appreciation that produces literary works, for example in the form of short stories, poems, novels, and plays.

Moral education and character also infused with cultural insights to students as a form of identity which plays an important role in the activities of r literature mainly be to foster a sense of pride, a sense of integrity, confidence, and sense of belonging to the preserve. Literary teaching also helps to recognize individual and group personality traits by developing the creation and taste of literary connoisseurs. Therefore, literary teaching involves not only the author of the problems of social life but also can provide the benefit as a character-forming and cultivate the sensitivity and reasoning of the reader to interpret the values of life and cultural insight in the mindset of the reader.

Indonesian literary teaching can be applied at various levels of education that can be utilized in literary learning to develop cultural education and national character, as it has been applied in national education since 2011. Through literature, the study can help Sculpting k kan character and improve the quality of student personality with persistence, sensitivity, intelligence, creativity, and imagining the creation.

According to Oemarjati (1992), literary teaching essentially develops an effective mission by enriching the student experience to be more responsive to the surrounding events that aim to instill, cultivate, and develop students' sensitivity to human problems, recognition of respect for values both individually and socially. Literary teaching can be done with a form of literary appreciation, literature appreciation ability in responding to literary works with observation, understanding, and appreciation both individually and theoretically. There are various ways of appreciating literary works not only enjoying as a listener or reader but with a productive process of producing literary works. The work of literature can be literary writing in terms of elements of the builder. Writing works of literature can be done with the technique of converting the form of literary works into other literary works. Thus, literary teaching not only focuses on literary connoisseurs but on productive outcomes how literary works are explored into their own literary inventions.

## **CONVERSION OF WORKS**

Literary works have the meaning of a sign system that is defined by the language. Language is used first by authors or authors as a conceptual basis for understanding the reader, as well as the basis of communication between writers and literary readers. language in literary works is poured through the text used by writers to give meaning to the reader. The reader of literary works in producing meaning through words, phrases, sentences, majors, and symbols in literary works. Thus, the reader gets the meaning of precision with the understanding of the literary text.

In the system of meaning of the language used by the poet is a communicative language, lively, flexible, and loose, so that can be used in the utilization of the original. This can be done by altering sentence elements by modifying it without altering the meaning that appears only in phonological level and the morphology of the language sentence in the literary text. In line with the opinion of Riffaterre who is a literary critic of France that to change the elements of the framework, sentences can be done by modifying with a number of similar factors (Pudentia, 1992) that matter called conversions were only evident at the level of words and sound to the text.

According to Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the conversion is a change of a form and so forth into another form. Conversion is a process or activity that changes one form to another. Conversion can be done with the activity of converting text, ie converting writing into

other text types without changing the content of the subject or meaning of the previous form, whereas according to Pradotokusumo, (1986: 63) the conversion is the perversion of the program or matrix. The interpretation of literary works by placing the reader as part of the process of analyzing literary texts by involving reader interpretations relevant to the literary authors' literary intent. relating the author's intentions to reader interpretation through a language-based conversion process. Through reading can be interpreted by literary conversion, setting the program by explicitly understanding the text in the form of language used daily and previous literary texts. The matrix or framework of the literary text formulation model can make the reader formulate the meaning contained in the literary text.

Conversion is a change of system or text structure into another text structure by not changing the intent and purpose of the system or structure in the preceding text. Thus, the meaning of conversion only changes the structure of an object without losing the meaning and purpose of the text. Conversion can be done by transforming the shape or appearance of views of the intertextual relations in the text examined with the basic text. Conversions can be modified or altered by changing words or word order in sentences at the literary level, for example, the manipulation of characters and plots of the preceding text is transformed into influenced forms through different word structures or sentences without losing meaning in the story.

## **UTILIZATION OF WORKING CONVERSION ENGINEERING WORKS**

Literary works can be said to be fictional pieces of fiction or imaginary. Literature becomes a vessel by writers as the world of creation, which contains stories or events that are easy to fabricate based on the author's imagination. Creation is poured in the form of literary writing such as poetry, short stories, novels, drama script and so on as a result of prose and poetry in the form of stories associated with real life.

Literary work of productive form that is processed from various elements derived from individual authors because the author plays a role in the writing of literary works. the elements that influence the authors of the author play a major role in the process of the subjectivity of literary works read by literary connoisseurs. in the process of literature, the contents of literary works cannot be separated from literary texts, the literary works are easily understood and read, and give pleasure in the text. In line with the opinions of Jabrohin and Wulandari, (2001:125) the meaningful text is not because it has a certain structure, a framework that determines and supports form, but because the text is related to other texts. Text born from other texts sourced from the creation of literary works to know the intertextual relationship between the work of one with another work can be done by utilizing conversion techniques.

Literary texts that previously could be released from his work when the text is changed in other text forms then into a new text. Thus, the author plays a role in the text in a previous work converted into another text form without altering the meaning or purpose of the preceding text. Therefore, the intensity of authors or authors of literary works does not cease to be a work, but to the work of other literary texts.

Literature that produces a work enters the world of the creative industry more and more done author or writer for the results of his work does not stop, by utilizing the technique of converting writers can change the poet into a short story as a technique to convert a poetical text into a short story text. Converting poetry into short stories, namely changing the overall structure of the content of the poem as a whole deal with intertextual figures of speech or expression k appreciated unfounded an intrinsic and extrinsic elements of a short story by using grooves to create the events of the story in the novel. Poetry is a literary work of expression of thoughts and feelings of appreciation that the author poured from his thoughts and feelings using language that is compact, solid, bound rhyme. This is in line with Prado's (2014:13) opinion of poetry as a poetic art piece containing special beauty value. Poetry can be paraphrased by transformation into short stories in the form of fictional stories of ideas, brief, and solid. This can be done by

converting a poem into a story text form composed of the structure of orientation, complications, climax, and resolution, by not changing the elements of meaning in it.

Conversion techniques are part of the intertextual twisted typical modification of sentences into the new work. The conversion technique of one of the capital in literature creates the following work. The process of conversion techniques may be used author or authors to write literary works of earlier forms of literary works into the text from another literary work, the work can be called a work of transformation. In line with the opinion, Endraswara (2011: 132) said hypogram is the main capital in the work literature to give birth to new literary works, generated through the process of transformation of literary works. Hypogram as the basis explored in the writing of literary works in the form of conversion, a process of perversion of the main content of the previous texts. Thus, conversion techniques can be exploited by altering the basis of the structure in intertextual studies into another structure by modifying the phonological arrangement and sentence morphology, thereby becoming the text form that gave birth to the new work.

### **THE FORM OF WRITING CONVERSION IN THE FORM OF WORKSHOP**

In general, the literary conversion is a sign or symbol of literary works. In line with the opinion of Finance (2000: 44), there is a sign of literary conversion in the writing of literary works, as follows.

- 1) The language used is poetic, ice teas, and contains beauty.
- 2) A fictitious literary work in the form of imaginative imaginations of creative thinking power.
- 3) Literary language is connotative and meaningful.
- 4) Literary language is symbolic, associative, and suggestive.
- 5) The language of literature is ethical.
- 6) Literary work is an original work and can be utilized in real life.
- 7) The characters are portrayed in character, strong and convincing personality.
- 8) The background is painstakingly painted and the life and plot are continuous with the story.
- 9) Conventional poetry is arranged in lines and verses according to rhythm, poetry, phrase, and esthetic poetic beauty.

Generic literary conversion forms can be converted to specification through poetry, prose, and drama.

#### **A. Poetry**

Conversion of the specifications of the form of poetry include, physical structure and inner structure.

- 1) Physical Structure:
  - (a) Typography
  - (b) Rima and rhythm
  - (c) Bait and array
  - (d) Diction
  - (e) Figurative language
  - (f) Phrase
- 2) Inner Structure:
  - (a) Signs or symbols
  - (b) Imaging
  - (c) Theme
  - (d) Tone, rhythm, atmosphere
  - (e) Mandate

#### **B. Prose**

Conversion of specifications of prose forms includes elements of the short story and novel builders

- 1) Theme
- 2) Figure and characterizations
- 3) Background
- 4) Plot
- 5) Storytelling style
- 6) Language style
- 7) Mandate

### C. Drama

Conversion of drama manuscript specifications includes characters or plays that play a role through drama dialogue and structure.

- 1) The storyline event flow.
- 2) Figure and character.
- 3) Dialog
- 4) Background or event scene
- 5) Mandate
- 6) Interpretation of life in the drama script
- 7) Game or drama play instructions.

Based on the specified conversion form of the three categories of literary works, as a sign of the text hypogram by converting the previous text form into another text form that produces a new literary work.

## CONCLUSION

The conversion technique is a part of inter te intertextual perversion hypogram modified at the level of phonology and morphology become a new creation. technique conversions can be used literature in the writing of literary works to convert the text of literature into other literary works without changing the meaning in the previous text. The conversion technique to the study of intertextual still focusing on the structure of sounds and sentences text transformed with paraphrase so that it becomes the text of new literary works. As is known literary works have become part of the creative industry, by utilizing the author's conversion techniques or writers to create new literary works.

## REFERENCES

- A, Teeuw. (1984). *Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra: Pengantar Teori Sastra*. Jakarta: Dunia Pustaka Jaya.
- Ampera, T. (2010). *Pengajaran Sastra Teknik Mengajar Sastra Anak Berbasis Aktivitas*. Bandung: Widya Padjadjaran.
- Disastra, S. (2004). *Senja di Nusantara*. Bandung: PT. Kiblat Buku Utama.
- Endraswara, S. (2011). *Metode Pembelajaran Drama Apresiasi, Ekspresi, dan Pengkajian*. Yogyakarta: CAPS.
- Fananie. (2000). *Analisis Karya Sastra*. Semarang: Angkasa Raya.
- Jabrohim dan Ari Wulandari. (2001). *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Hanindita Graha Widya.
- Ningrat, A.A.A.R. (2016). Pembelajaran Mengonversi Teks Eksposisi ke Dalam Bentuk Puisi Bermuatan Pendidikan Karakter di Kelas X MIPA 1 SMA 1 Singaraja. *e-Journal JPBSI Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Volume: Vol: 4 No: 2 Tahun:2016*. (diakses tanggal 3 April 2018).
- Oemarjati, B. S. (1992). *Dengan Sastra Mencerdaskan Siswa: Memperkaya Pengalaman dan Pengetahuan*. Jakarta: Pustaka Sinar Harapan.

- Pradotokusumo, P. S. (1986). *Kakawin Gajah Mada Sebuah Karya Sastra Kakawin Abad Ke-20: Suntingan Naskah serta Telaah Struktur Tokoh dan Hubungan antar Teks*. Bandung: Bina Cipta.
- Pradopo Djoko.R. (2014). *Pengkajian Puisi*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University.
- Pudentia M.P.S.S. (1992). *Transformasi Sastra: Analisis atas Cerita Rakyat Lutung Kasarung*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Rohmah, M. (2017). Geliat Industri Sastra di Sekolah: Pembelajaran Sastra Berbasis Industri Kreatif. **JURNAL PENA INDONESIA** *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia serta Pengajarannya Volume 3, Nomor 1, Maret 2017* ISSN: 22477-5150, e-ISSN: 2549-2195. (diakses tanggal 3 April 2017)
- Widarmanto, T. (2013). *Masa Depan Sastra (Mozaiik Telaah dan Pengajaran Sastra)*. Sidoarjo: SatuKatabook @rt publisher.
- Wahyuningtyas, R.N. (2016). Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Menulis Cerpen dengan Konversi Teks untuk Siswa Kelas VII SMP. *Jurnal Pendidikan: Teori, Penelitian, dan Pengembangan Volume: 1 Nomor: 7 Bulan Juli Tahun 2016 Halaman: 1330—1336*. Tersedia secara online (diakses tanggal 3 April 2018).